





## DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days in each week with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

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For six months, \$3.00

For three months, \$1.50

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The SUNDAY UNION alone per year, \$1.00

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are Agents.

The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific Coast.

THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world.

Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Bookstores, and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Weather Forecasts.

Northern California—Fair weather; variable winds, generally westerly; nearly stationary temperature; frosts in exposed places, and in Western Nevada.

Southern California—Fair weather; north to west winds; warmer.

THE CITIZEN'S FIRST DUTY.

The fact that the President of the United States the other day left his Executive residence and his business and traveled several hundred miles to his polling-place, for no other purpose than to vote, ought to convey to the "indifferent" a lesson. Not that the President would change the result did the President go to such pains, but to testify to the importance he attaches to the duty and the privilege of every American sovereign to exercise his right to vote. The vote of the President is more than that of any other elector, but his example, because of the distinction he has been given through the act of the people, is of greater value than that of the voter who does not fill a place of high importance.

It testified to the equality of the electors of the country it is true, but of that no voter is ignorant. Thousands do, however, fail to express themselves at the ballot-box, not through inability, but because of sheer neglect and preoccupation. Against such neglect and indifference the vote of the President was a protest. When Mr. Cleveland was President he took the same view of the matter and traveled to his home from the National Capital for no other purpose than to assert his right as a private citizen and a sovereign. In view of such examples, the men who last Tuesday, no matter what their political beliefs, failed or refused to go to the polls and add another unit to the total, ought to feel shame for their refusal to take part in the making of the laws and the appointing of the officers to execute them.

We may never expect to have a law to compel men to vote. The act must be voluntary, and of any value to the State or the nation, but we may entertain hope of the dawn of a period in which such failure as that complained of is an offense to all good citizens, a reproach which no man will be willing to incur. The voter who is too good, too clean to mingle with his fellows before the ballot-box in the supreme act of sovereignty, is too good for American citizenship. The elector who is too busy to discharge the highest office committed to an American citizen—the casting of a ballot—is too busy to receive the protection and the benefits of a free government, and ought to remove to a land where a ruling class will attend to all the affairs of state for him, and without consulting his wishes.

THE STANLEY MATTER.

Stanley is now in this country, and in interviews maintains the position he assumed regarding the death of Major Bartlett that he took prior to leaving England. The dispatches from London yesterday stated that the family of the Major had legal advice that an action will lie to compel Stanley to specify and prove his charges. It is to be hoped that the action will be brought. We have said that we do not believe the explorer would make charges he would be unable to substantiate, and we hold to that opinion still, notwithstanding the replies of Lieutenant Troup and the silence of Bonny. The whole business is becoming disgraceful, and the sooner it is settled before a competent tribunal the better. As we look upon it, Stanley, who is a man of exceeding caution, would not have responded as he did to the monograph of Bartlett's brother unless he had the proofs of the Major's incompetency and cruelty, and the evidence that he was the cause of his own death. If the action for libel is brought, it will be one of the most novel proceedings ever had before a Court. There are but four living witnesses, but there are many documentary records and hearsay testimony which should be received in evidence, but which under the strict rules of evidence are inadmissible in a Court of law. Yet to exclude them would close the door to a full inquiry into the charges made. In England the tide appears to be setting very strongly against Stanley, and statements by Troup and Jameson are published that give the explorer the lie in some grave particulars, concerning the charges of murder, cannibalism and cruelty towards natives, laid at Bartlett's door. Nevertheless Stanley is entitled to suspension of judgment until he can be heard fully in Court. In the meantime we refuse to believe that he libeled the dead, or has come back from his terrible African journey loaded with lies concerning the rear guard of his expedition. The men accusing him of falsehood were mainly of that guard, and their interest naturally lies in defending the memory of Major Bartlett.

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT IN ENGLAND

laborers of a large class and the capitalists are preparing for another contest, and that the next strike will be the most persistent

of any yet made. The outcome will be disastrous for both parties. The conflicts of this order in England that the Unions have not been able to control, or the employers to settle in their incapacity, have proved of great injury to trade and labor. Yet it would seem that they must come, and that through such industrial wars the readjustment of the relations of laborers and employers only can be worked out and social issues closed. Years ago Professor Sumner, the political economist, took this view and declared that society has nothing to fear from the final outcome of these struggles, since they are incidents of liberty. Nevertheless, the immediate results of such monster revolts are very damaging to both contestants, and scarcely less so to the innocent non-contestants. In no country have Trades Unions attained such growth, or developed such capacity as in England, but they do not by any means include all workers, and it is those who are without the registered Friendly Societies and who are attached to the associations having no benefit funds, as well as those attached to no organizations whatever, that are about to precipitate a great struggle. Some observers believe that even yet the old Unions will be able to prevent the revolt, and that conservative elements will succeed in adjusting the difficulties that have arisen. If so the Unions of England will achieve a more emphatic victory than any possible triumph by laborers over manufacturers.

It has not been more than four weeks since the American Minister at St. Petersburg officially announced that the stories of the anti-Jewish troubles were all moonshine, and that no such anti-Semitic laws were being enforced or contemplated, as the reports referred to. Moreover, he had the assurance of the Home Secretary of the Czar's Government that not for a moment had the Emperor contemplated any raids upon the Jews of Russia. Now, however, we have thoroughly well accredited dispatches announcing that the Director-General of the Russian police has issued the order of the Empire under official seal, directing that the proscriptions laws against the Jews shall be at once enforced, and with rigor. Minister Smith must have been deceived by General Groesser and the Russian Secretary. It is now certain that the Russian Government has been preparing for an issuance of the order for the last three months, and that at the very time when it claimed such intention to Minister Smith, it was having the proclamations printed. However, it was none of our Minister's business, and it may be that the Russian lied to him, as a politely rude way of intimating that in asking about the intentions of the Government he was exceeding his authority, and going beyond the office of his mission.

If the opposition of the New York Evening Post to the Tammany ticket had anything to do with the overwhelming triumph of Tammany last Tuesday, it would be well for the victors to employ the Post to fight them constantly. We do not recall in all political history of this country a more complete and successful

triumph of Tammany than that of last Tuesday. We have knowledge, so bitter, persistent and generally strong opposition as the Post made to Tammany; there is probably no instance of any newspaper making so vigorous a personal and so courageous a fight against a political infamy. The outcome seems to prove that the newspaper of the paper's staff, clean and powerful as it is, actually served to augment the majority of Tammany over all opponents. It is possibly a lesson teaching that personal assault in campaigns is not good policy, and that it no longer has any influence among the people. There were some things in the result of the election in San Francisco last Tuesday that point in the same direction. Candidates personally assailed by the local press, and against whom the most was said, appear to have the largest majorities, as verdicts of the people sitting as jurors in the cases. In all this there is suggestion that journalists may well ponder.

The wires of figure painters in London are said to have held a meeting on Friday, in that city, and to have resolved that their husbands must no longer use models outside of their own families. "Our girls are quite good," said these ladies, "as those of the girls hired to pose in our husbands' studios." The introduction of these models into the studios, they insist results in domestic infelicity and the corruption of morals. They, therefore, intend that the painters shall dismiss the models, and if they need studies in the nude from life, they can call upon their wives. If the ladies are in earnest in this matter, and apply the domestic boycott to enforce their decree, London will be treated in the near future with a sensation. Public sympathy will go out to the wives, but at the same time their protest will be received as a confession of lack of faith in their husbands that is humiliating.

The suggestion of General Howard, that the maximum of the standing army should be raised to 30,000 men, is wise. It is not practically an increase of the army proportioned to the extent of the territory of States and Territories. The standard of 25,000 men was established when we had but about one-third the population we now have, and less than one-fourth the territory in which military posts must be maintained. Under existing conditions the army is so subordinated to the territory that it is a relic of the past, and there is but one regiment that has been able, since the close of the civil war, to maintain a full regimental organization at any given point.

SMALLER cables the New York Tribune that Froude's "Short Study of Beaconsfield" is a better account of the great Tory leader than any that can be elsewhere found. What else did Smalley expect? Froude has never done anything ill. He has always written with vividness and depicted character accurately. That he should have done so in this work is not surprising. He was always something of a mystery to me, not therefore, at all surprising. That he should be blind neither to the faults nor the virtues of Beaconsfield is simply another proof of his fairness and his capacity as a historian and a judge.

MR. CLINTE will not contest the election of Mr. Louie to a seat in Congress. In the face of the fine majority the Republican candidate received, the decision of Mr. Clinie is wise. His expression that he will not contest because he is satisfied that the people have not elected him, even though he were assured that the House would seat him, is to his credit.

THREE of the States reported at first to have gone Democratic are now claimed by the Republicans—Michigan, New Hampshire and Connecticut. In at least two of these cases the claim of the Republicans is believed by those most competent to judge to be well laid.

## COAST DISPATCHES.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

## BOLD CONSPIRACY.

An Attempt to Burn Property in Order to Secure the Insurance.

SAN JOSE, November 9th.—A bold conspiracy to burn a building for insurance was unearthed by officers here yesterday, and J. H. Aiken, Nat Goodwin and Charles C. Branson are now under arrest.

Aiken, a saloon keeper with a stock worth \$300 insured for \$1,800, made an agreement with Branson, a barkeeper, to burn the saloon for \$200. Branson informed the insurance agents, Roberts, Austin &amp; Darby, and an officer was given the knowledge.

On the advice of the District Attorney he concluded to let the fire be set, and have a man present to smother it. The man did not show up and the building burned about down. It was the property of James Pheasant. Loss \$500; no insurance. The agreement between Aiken and Branson was overheard by two concealed witnesses.

MINING PROPERTIES.

Suits Brought for the Partition of Several Nevada Claims.

CARSON (Nev.), November 9th.—Saturday L. T. Hatfield of Sacramento, attorney for Newton Botsch, ex-Governor of California, and associates, instituted an action in the United States Circuit Court of this district against Alfred Welch and others, asking for a partition of the Illinois, Sand Mound, Nevada, White Pine and Huntington mines in the Lodi Mining District, Nye county. D. A. Bender of this city appointed receiver, to take possession of the mines. These mines are of very great value and have been good producers, noted throughout Central Nevada for the past three years. Bender will continue the work, employing the same or an equally large force as formerly.

Run Down by a Whaler.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9th.—As the steam-whaler Orea was entering the port to-day she ran down a Whitehall boat which was anchored off Harrison-street wharf. Two men named Feidel and Cameron were thrown in the water, and Feidel was drowned.

Preston Reform School.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9th.—At an adjourned session of the Prison Directors yesterday the contract for building the Preston Reform School was awarded to Richardson &amp; Gale for \$37,104.

REMARKABLE ROMANCE.

A Man and Wife Discover that They are Brother and Sister.

KANSAS CITY, November 9th.—A most remarkable romance came to light to-day. Twenty-five years ago two babies, brother and sister, were abandoned in Castle Garden by their parents. They were adopted by different people, and the girl lived with her foster mother, Mrs. Evans, in Philadelphia. The boy was adopted by a man named Barr, and grew up, learned a trade and went to Philadelphia. There he met Miss Evans, fell in love with her, and in due course of time they married. In searching for Mrs. Evans' adopted child, discovered the story and told it to Mr. and Mrs. Barr. No issue has resulted from the marriage. Legal proceedings will at once be taken to annul it, and the brother and sister will then take possession of the fortune.

CURRENT NEWSPAPER WIT.

The sailor is a generous soul. He is willing that anybody should take his watch.

"Oh, take me, mamma, it's so muddy." Mamma—"Well, cross, that's a good girl. Mamma has all she can do to carry poor Fido."

Blossom—"Which do you prefer, beer or champagne?" Blossom—"It all depends." Blossom—"On what?" Blossom—"Who pays for it."

Sinner—"I don't see how a watch can keep accurate time." Snopser—"Why not?" Sinner—"Well, time flies, but a watch only runs."

"Why do they call it the 'Woody West'?" "Because, I suppose, so many young Eastern lads have been fleeced there by the real estate agents."

"Mr. Trotter," said the bank messenger, "here is a draft on you for draft on the bank. It can't be a sight draft." "Why not?" "Because I don't see how I can pay it."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"By Jove," said the artist, "the wolf is at the door, and I'm painting a dog." "What?" "I'm painting a dog." "Paint the wolf, suggested the janitor of the studio.—New York Sun.

"It's funny, isn't it," he said to his companion, "they were riding up town on the elevated railroad." "What's funny?" "That there are 2,750 languages in the world, and not one of them is good enough for that brackish fellow."—Puck.

Benevolent but near-sighted employer—"Patrick, what that under your coat?" "Pat (who is working the growler)—"I'm sorry to say it is a can, sir." Employer—"Siree! Heavens, Patrick! Stop work and go straight to the hospital!"—Mansel's Weekly.

"What a queer name you have, Miss Bookleespeegle!" he said, after he had asked her to come to the house for tea. "Well," she responded, with just the sweetest smile, "you know what you can do with that name, Mr. Smith."—Washington Star.

Mr. Freshman—"Excuse me, Professor, but are you good at figures?" Professor Matthew Maties—"Ahem! Why do you ask, Mr. Freshman?" Mr. Freshman (moving away)—"Only to find out whether the professor is good at figures or not." Mrs. Langtry's or Mrs. Modjeska's.

Little Brother—"Can't you walk straight, Mr. Mangle?" Mr. Mangle—"Of course I can. Why do you ask, Little Brother?" "Oh, nothing," only I heard some one say 'make you walk straight when she married you. And ma said she'd help her.'—Northwest Magazine.

Young Lady—"Give me one yard of ribbon, I have seen you before?" Ribbon clerk—"Oh, Maude, have you forgotten me? I saved your life at the beach last month." Young Lady (warmly)—"Why, of course you did. You may give me two yards of this ribbon, please."

"Now, Mr. Murphy, while on the subject of physical science, what are the properties of heat?" Murphy, a Tipperary candidate for the license—"Expands, contracts." "Correct. Give me an illustration." "In summer, sir, the sun being hotter, causes the days to lengthen."

Didn't Suit.—Mother—"Well, did you get that situation as office boy?" Little Son—"Nope." "What was the matter?" "Don't know. The rent is a lawyer, and he asked me if I was a good whistler, and I told him I was the best whistler on our street, and he said I wouldn't do. Guess he must want a regular professional."—Street &amp; Smith's Good News.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.

A Letter from an Eminent Physician.

MR. EDITOR: At the risk of incurring a proprietary preparation, I have a few words in favor of a new laxative principle. But first, I would like to discover it. A patient asked about taking Joy's Vegetable Laxative. I consented. Imagine my astonishment when perfect laxative action was reported. It has two great points. First, being purely vegetable, it is entirely harmless. Second, it is cumulative in the system, being easily expelled by the digestive processes; and second, it is effective with a less quantity of the cathartic principle than has hitherto been attainable. It in this respect ranks as a discovery, and approaches the ideal, viz: the least medicine consistent with the greatest good. It harmonizes with the digestive action and perfect safety, and should interest both the public and the profession.

A CITY PHYSICIAN OF THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, March 10, 1890.

The 41,000,000 gallons of spirit made in the United Kingdom in 1889 were mostly used in England, and nearly three-fourths of this vast quantity was drunk as a beverage.

Fond disordered liver try Beecham's pills.

## ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE SHOWS &amp; CO.

Now on Sale

200 dozen LADIES' WHITE HAND-KERCHIEFS, with scalloped border and inside border of Spanish drawn work. On sale at 5c each. SEE SHOW WINDOW.

CHOOSE FROM MANY.

Ladies' White Merino Underwear, silk-finished front, 44c and 50c.

Ladies' White Ribbed Merino Underwear, 75c.

Ladies' Heavy-weight Plain White Merino Underwear, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25.

Ladies' Fine White Wool Underwear, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Medicated Scarlet Underwear, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Natural Gray Underwear, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Black Jersey Ribbed Wool Vests, \$1.50.

Ladies' Scarlet Jersey Ribbed Wool Vests, \$1.50.

Ladies' Heavy Black Wool Underwear, \$1.75.

Dr. Warner's Camel-hair Underwear, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Dr. Warner's Natural Gray Underwear, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Dr. Warner's Camel-hair Union Suits, \$3.

Dr. Warner's Camel-hair Gowns, \$3.50.

FIVE NEW ITEMS

OF INTEREST TO

FANCY WORK BUYERS.

SILK TASSELS—A line of small fluffy Silk Tassels at 10c a dozen; also, a line of large Tassels at 50c a dozen; a full assortment of shades.

CHENILLE and TINSEL CORD—Some new arrivals in rich colorings at 8 1/2c and 10c a yard.

CONGRESS CANVAS—A heavy corded Canvas, 18 inches wide. Excellent for outline work. Per yard, 35c.

LINEN SCARFING—This is of fine Momie Linen, with a Jacquard border; width, 18 inches. Price, 35c a yard.

SUSPENDER CORD—This is a Silk Cord, designed for edging Suspenders intended for gifts. Per yard, 1c.

HALE BROS. &amp; CO.,

Nos. 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835 K St., and 1026 Ninth St.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

WEST INDIES HALF-BREDS.

Men and Women with Good Figures and Graceful Walk.

The half-breeds of the West Indies are called the finest mixed race of the Antilles. Tall, supple, straight as palms, these colored women and men impress one by their dignity of carriage and easy motion. They walk without swinging the shoulders; the perfectly set torso seems to remain rigid, yet the step is a full stride, and the whole weight is poised springily on the very tip of the bare foot. All, or nearly all, are without shoes, and the passing of hundreds of naked feet makes a great whispering sound over the pavements.

But what produces the most novel impression on the stranger is the singularity and brilliancy of the women's costumes. They were developed at least a hundred years ago by a curious superstition law regulating the dress of slaves and colored people of free condition, a law which allowed considerable liberty as to material and tint, prescribing only form. The costume especially is striking. It is only an immense Madras handkerchief, which is folded about the waist with a wide art, like a turban, one bright end, pushed through at the top in front, being left sticking up like a plume. This turban, always of light bright canary color, is fastened with great golden silver brooches one in front and one at either side.

The remainder of the dress is an embroidered jacket, with sleeves to the wrist and a skirt or jupon, quite short in front and very long behind, but caught up and lifted in front before the breast so as to bring the long sleeves to the level of the end of the long chemise; and finally a foulard, or silken kerchief thrown over the shoulders. The jupes and foulards, however, are of bright green, blue, yellow, bright blue, bright green, blue, violet, rose, sometimes mingled together in plaids, or checkings, or stripes; black with orange sky-blue with purple. To this display of the effect of color and form, the half-breeds are very fond of jewelry, including earrings, each pendant being formed of five gold cylinders joined together, the cylinders sometimes three inches long and one inch at least in circumference.

Onions and Strong Coffee.

One of the healthiest vegetables, is the onion, yet, strange to say, few people use it as liberally as they should. Boiled onions used frequently in a family of children will ward off many of the diseases to which the little ones are subject. The principle object of the present notice of this vegetable is that the odor exhaled after eating is so offensive. A cup of strong coffee taken immediately after eating is claimed to be excellent in counteracting this effect. Although for a day or so after eating onions the breath may have a disagreeable odor, yet after this time it will be much sweeter than before.

For crop, onion politics are used with success, providing the child is kept out of drafts, and a sudden chill avoided. The onion is a very useful vegetable, and in some cases, until soft, then putting them on the child's feet and chest as hot as they can be borne. Unless in very obstinate cases, we have found the onion remedy to yield to the onions. This, although an old-fashioned remedy, is a good one, as any mother who has brought up a family of children can attest. Good purifiers, and for eradicating boils or any of the blood humors are very efficacious. They are good for the complexion, and a friend who has a wonderfully clear, fine complexion attributes it to the liberal use of onions as a food.

People suffering from nervous troubles are much benefited by using these vegetables frequently, either cooked or raw. When troubled with a hard cough, if a raw onion is eaten, the phlegm will loosen all, and the cough will be removed with very little effort. A raw onion is made much more palatable, if, when eaten, a little salt or pepper is used as a seasoning. Those troubled with indigestion may insure a good night's rest, often, if just before retiring they eat a raw onion. There are few dishes to which children

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## SPRINTING AT EAST PARK.

## THE SACRAMENTO CLUB HAS A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

## An Exciting 120-Yard Handicap Race—Barley Knows How to Run—A Fine Hurdle Race.

There was plenty of sport in the athletic line yesterday on the Sacramento Athletic Club's new track at East Park.

The club makes a feature of its Sunday morning practices at the park, and they are always well attended. But yesterday morning a special event was on the programme, which brought out an unusual attendance, both of club members and outsiders. This event was a 120-yard handicap race for club amateurs only, the entries and handicaps being as follows: Charles Barley, scratch; Sydney Line, one yard; W. R. Flint, scratch; E. M. Simpson, three yards; J. W. Greenleaf, four yards; W. E. Newman, two yards; F. W. Whitmore, four yards; T. S. Manson, five yards; Frank Welch, three yards, and James Barry, five yards.

The entries all filled with the exception of Newman, Whitmore, Greenleaf and Manson.

A. L. Ripley acted as official starter, and did splendidly, sending the men off well together and without advantage to anybody.

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Barley realized that in order to win he would have to turn himself loose for all he was worth, and he did. Barley fought pluckily but the handicap, together with Barley's ill-fortune, was too much for him. Barley breathed the tape first, with the champion about two feet behind him.

Campbell came in a good third, and the others were well bunched behind him.

Barley's time for the race was 13 seconds, which is very fast, considering the fact that the track was rather slow.

The prize offered for this event was a handsome pair of running shoes, which was won by Barley.

After the main event other impromptu races were made up, and some of them were splendidly contested.

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## THE SACRAMENTO CLUB HAS A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

## An Exciting 120-Yard Handicap Race—Barley Knows How to Run—A Fine Hurdle Race.

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There was plenty of sport in the athletic line yesterday on the Sacramento Athletic Club's new track at East Park.

The club makes a feature of its Sunday morning practices at the park, and they are always well attended. But yesterday morning a special event was on the programme, which brought out an unusual attendance, both of club members and outsiders. This event was a 120-yard handicap race for club amateurs only, the entries and handicaps being as follows: Charles Barley, scratch; Sydney Line, one yard; W. R. Flint, scratch; E. M. Simpson, three yards; J. W. Greenleaf, four yards; W. E. Newman, two yards; F. W. Whitmore, four yards; T. S. Manson, five yards; Frank Welch, three yards, and James Barry, five yards.

The entries all filled with the exception of Newman, Whitmore, Greenleaf and Manson.

A. L. Ripley acted as official starter, and did splendidly, sending the men off well together and without advantage to anybody.

It was a beautiful race.

There was not a noticeable change of position until after the fifty-yard mark had been passed. Then Barley, the club's best sprinter, began to pull out, and he passed the handicap men until only Barley was between him and victory.

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## ALL FOR NAUGHT.

## THE BASEBALL EXCURSION A SUCCESS, BUT NOT THE GAME.

## Tin-Borns Callopes and Cow-Bells Could Not Win the Game for the Sacramento.

A crowd of over 400 people, plentifully supplied with callopes, cow-bells, tin-borns and a number of other indescribable instruments of no earthly use for the purpose of making noise, went down to San Francisco yesterday morning on the baseball excursion train, ostensibly to give the Sacramento a grand rally when they accomplished the defeat of the Oakland aggregation of baseball players.

The excursionists were a merry party, and fortunately none of the rowdy element was present to mar the joy of the occasion.

About one-fourth of the party were ladies, and all voted the trip a delightful affair, but the unanimous verdict was that it would have been ten-fold more so had the game resulted differently.

"Who won the game?" was the question asked of the Sacramento people by dozens after the contest was over.

The general reply was, "questions?" "Oh! We don't know; we haven't been out to see it. Every body was merrily and then the crowd of the Sacramento metropolis as quietly as possible. The cow bells were stowed away in overcoat pockets and stuffed with paper. The horns were doctored, and altogether silence reigned supreme during and following the memorable game in which the Oakland rolled up a record in the history of the city.

The Sacramento did not play a single game, and the only thing that was accomplished was to lose the game.

The Oakland slugged Kilroy's curves, and also improved their batting record, considerably when Hoffman attempted to pitch. Both took a hand at twining, and still the ball was kept moving with the same regularity. The Oakland men simply because they played perfect ball and batted harder than they usually do.

In their run-getting they aided greatly by the weak playing of the visiting team, a fact which only four Sacramento players could boast of.

At post-game these scores were noted: Dooley, one of the Oakland players, was the only cool man in the Sacramento team.

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## LOOK WELL TO THE COWS.

## MILK FROM DISEASED CATTLE OFTEN CAUSES DIPHTHERIA.

## Results of Recent Experiments Show That Dairymen Should Keep Their Cows Healthy.

A paper read before the Royal Society of England by Dr. E. Klein in May last, and recently published, contains some remarkable facts in regard to the nature of diphtheria in cows, and its effect upon the milk, which are of surprising interest to intelligent dairymen and consumers of milk. The facts are more important for the reason that this serious disorder has all the outward manifestations of a very common disease among cows, known as cow-pox, or vaccine variola, and which from its simple character rarely attracts notice among the owners of cows, whether they be private persons keeping a cow for the domestic supply, or farmers, or dairymen. This simple disease is a mild specific fever, which passes a few serious symptoms beyond a sometimes inconvenient eruption upon the teats of the cow, that may interfere with milking, and which, in some cases, is followed by a more serious disease, the disease of the udder, or mastitis, which is a very serious disease, and which is often fatal to the cow.

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